

NO. 42.

all-breeds and the Indians, alike in position, habits and capacity, is clearly indicated by Lord Lorne, who gives some interesting personal reminiscences of Poundmaker.

SIR JOHN A. ON MANITOBA MATTERS.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD. The hon. gentleman [Mr. Blake] has made a speech of some length, and his speech is in some respects liable to the reproach he threw out the other day. He has ingeniously commingled the question of individual discontent with the question before the House. The question before the House has not the most remote disconnection with individual discontent—with parties who say they did not get their patents soon enough; that rights with respect to claims have not been recognised; with half-breed grievances which are said not to have received full consideration. Those things have nothing to do with the present question. The present question is simply this, a settlement of the terms on which the Government of Manitoba as a Government should deal with the Dominion Government and the Dominion Parliament as such. The two questions have no connection; but the hon. gentleman has brought them in by the ear, that is to say he has so far merely muddled up the question now before the House, which is whether these terms are reasonable, equitable and just, or whether they are lavish and too generous or too restrictive. No doubt we shall have to discuss fully before the blessing of prorogation comes to us the claims of every individual dissatisfied settler, every dissatisfied speculator, and every dissatisfied person who went to the Northwest and who failed in getting all his expectations realized—no doubt we shall have that discussion at some future time. But it has nothing to do with the question before the House. The hon. gentleman ingeniously brought it in. He had to make a speech on the resolutions, so he took up individual discontent, and I must say he made the most of it. He said he saw a gentleman—no doubt he was a very intelligent and reliable gentleman—who came from Huron or north Bruce, perhaps he came from both, and that person told him that great was the distress in Huron and Bruce it was insignificant compared with the distress suffered by the people of Southern Manitoba; that they were without food and without clothing—

Mr. Blake. No.
Sir John A. Macdonald,—that they were ragged and unable to obtain food. Yet, in the next breath, the hon. gentleman told us that the people had stacks of wheat for four years which they could not bring to market; and yet they were without food or clothing. There is an old saying that some people are so unreasonable that they want better bread than wheat bread. Those people had the best wheat in the world, the Manitoba hard wheat, and plenty of it; there was no market, says the hon. gentleman, and yet they allowed it to rot in the stack while they and their children starved, while all they had to do was to grind it and eat it. That is one specimen of the many exaggerations that come to us from that province, and of which the hon. gentleman has made himself a very able and willing exponent. Then the hon. gentleman said that wheat was one dollar per bushel; that the people could not get enough out of the crops to obtain clothing for themselves and their children. That statement bears its own reputation on the face of it; it is absurd and childish; and I am very sorry the hon. gentleman should have put credence in the statement of a disappointed man, who felt disappointed because he did not happen to have a railway running through his barnyard. The hon. gentleman says that there was great discontent about the disallowance of the railway charter. I believe if every charter had been allowed from the beginning not one of the railways so chartered would have been built. Why we have had the Canadian Pacific Railway with its enormous subsidies of land, according to the view of the hon. gentleman, unable to build branch railways. Yet the hon. gentleman has been allowed to pass railway Acts of *liberty*, the very fact of passing those Acts would have caused the lines to be constructed. Not one would have been constructed. Then the hon. gentleman said the Government had been treading on the rights of freemen, and if they had been free men worthy of the name they would have resisted. How? A la Bied! Does the hon. gentleman propose that? For he says had they been freemen worthy of the name they would have resisted. If there had been one or two or three at the utmost of the Local Acts disallowed, we have certainly been rather lavish in passing Railway Acts here, not only in passing them here, but in granting the companies large land subsidies. Notwithstanding all that assistance, whether the companies are chartered under a Dominion or provincial charter, there is no railway building worthy of the name. There is the Canadian Pacific Railway building in consequence of the enormous grants we have made. There is the Northwestern struggling painfully, and it has at last built 60 miles. I am told that Mr. Pugsley and the Long Lake Company have graded a few miles, and that there are 50 miles of Southwestern Railway built; and that is the extent of the railway construction in the country. But that the exercise of the power of disallowance has in any way retarded railway construction, I do not believe, and the facts distinctly show that it has had no effect whatever.

Mr. Mills. Why exercise it then?
Sir John A. Macdonald. The hon. gentleman says, why exercise it. In the first place—the Parliament of Canada passed an Act granting certain powers and privileges, with certain conditions, connected with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Government and Parliament are bound to carry out that arrangement. It was under the conditions specified in the Act establishing the Canadian Pacific Railway, that that railway was fixed, that that step was taken, that the road is now built, and it would be a breach of faith if that charter was broken without the consent of the shareholders, and without an Act of Parliament to repeal those privileges. The hon. gentleman says that Sir Charles Tupper in his place last Session said that the power of disallowance was not going to be exercised and that the company did not care for it any more. Well, I do not think that since that time, there has been a single disallowance. I really do not at this moment know whether there has been any Act of the Local Legislature granting new charters; but at all events, there has been

no disallowance.

Mr. Watson. There has been a refusal to grant charters by this Government.

Sir John Macdonald. The hon. gentleman coming from that part of the country evidently thinks this is an absolute Government here. The Government have refused no charters; the Government have disallowed no charters; the railway committee of this House composed of the representatives of the people, have in their discretion allowed some Bills and thrown out others; and though I am nominally a member of that committee I was not present this Session, and I was present but once last year, at the meetings of that committee. The hon. gentleman must not confound the Acts of Parliament, the Acts of representatives of the people, with the Acts of the Government. The Government have not disallowed any Acts. I presume from the hon. gentleman's remark that the representatives of the people in the Railway Committee have refused to report favorably on some railway enterprises coming from the Northwest. Well, I think—

Mr. Watson. Only supporters of the Government.

Mr. Mitchell. I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. I am not a supporter of the Government in that sense, and I opposed the charter.

Sir John Macdonald. Well, Mr. Speaker the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson) says only supporters of the Government. Does the hon. gentleman as a member of Parliament deeply versed in parliamentary lore, knowing the rights of Parliament, desire or insist that Railway Acts or other Acts shall be passed by the minority? I thought that in Parliament under representative institutions in a free country, the will of the majority was the will of the people, and if the will of the people returned a majority in favor of the Government, the hon. gentleman may be sorry that he is in the minority, but it cannot be helped; and the very statement that a majority of the House, a majority on the Railway Committee, threw out any Bill whatever, shows that according to the will of the representatives of the people, that Bill was a bad one and one that should not be passed. With regard to the question of disallowance, that power can only be exercised so far as it is obligatory upon the Government under the terms of the Canadian Pacific Railway charter. But long before that time, when hon. gentlemen opposite were in power, there were railway charters applied for to Parliament, which came before the Railway Committee of that day, and my friend from East York, then at the head of the Government, objected to several charters and very properly objected to them. The hon. gentleman, as exponent of that majority, leading that majority, in the Railway Committee, objected very properly to several projected Bills which would be adverse, which would be hostile, to the prospects of the Canadian Pacific Railway in which we were all interested on both sides, in which both parties were interested as representing the whole people of Canada. The hon. gentleman objected to these charters, and the Government of the present day, following the same sensible belief, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was struggling faithfully with its great undertaking—the Government would not allow its credit to be affected, its prospects to be marred, and its trade to be led away to foreign channels, long before its road was constructed, and before it had a fair chance of competing for the great trade of the Northwest. I say that the policy of the late Government and the present Government have been identical in principle in that regard, although in particular instances we might not exactly look with the same view upon a particular measure. My hon. friend from East York might say for instance—I do not say it is so—but he might say as to a particular enterprise: I do not believe that will hurt the Canadian Pacific Railway. I might have a different view; that might possibly be the case; I am not at all aware that it is the case, but I am supposing that probably such a contingency might arise. But at all events the principle laid down by the hon. gentleman when leading the majority of the Railway Committee of his day, was the same principle which has been laid down ever since, and has been supported by this Parliament. Now, to come to the points mentioned by the hon. gentleman as to these resolutions, I really do not understand what he meant; I do not know of such reserves. The hon. gentleman referred to the school lands which are not included in these clauses; he brought it in incidentally as being connected with the appropriation for the endowment of a university for Manitoba. He says it was very improper; he thought it was contrary to first principles, that the school lands of Manitoba should not be handed over to the Local Legislature. Now, I believe it is the belief of the great mass of the people there, that the lands should not be handed over to the small population which now occupies a small portion of Manitoba. There has been a strong pressure, a strong statement, from almost every great interest in Manitoba, that those lands at present, are safer in the hands of the Dominion Government, which has no interest whatever, except to preserve them, to make a grand endowment for the benefit of the future people of that Province. It is known that Manitoba, as a young province, has been impetuous; it is known that it has been in great pecuniary straits; that the fact of its coming to this Parliament year after year to be relieved shows that has been suffering under pecuniary straits, and the people felt that if the lands were put in the market the proceeds would be used to relieve the straits of the Province, and from the present Government of Manitoba there has been no pressure or remonstrance against these lands being treated, as they are now being treated, as a sacred trust for the future population of Manitoba. The hon. gentleman says that those school lands have been dealt with by the Dominion Government without the consent or consultation with the Manitoba Government.

Mr. Blake. No, I did not. I said they had been unwisely managed in several respects.

Sir John Macdonald. Well, the only instance of unwisdom I am aware of was when the Dominion Government consulted

the Government of the Province of Manitoba. In every case we have desired to ask the consent and the advice of the Government of Manitoba with respect to the disposal of these lands. At the time the boom, which has so often been referred to, was at its height, and was shortly to fall and become a depression as deep as the elevation had been, the Dominion Government thought it would be well to purchase considerable tracts of the school lands within the area where the boom existed into the market. They were advertised and about to be sold, when the Manitoba Government protested. They desired that the sale should be delayed; they said the prices were not sufficient. The consequence was—as the Government here naturally thought they were the best judges—that the lands were withdrawn from sale. Down went the price of lands, and they have never been sold since. There would have been a large and profitable sale made. My hon. friend the Minister of Customs, reminds me that the local school commissioners also asked that the sale should be postponed. From the general idea, the case that had got into people's minds that the land would not only be covered with gold, but with gold coins laid edge-ways, and protested against these lands being sold, and they have not been sold ever since. Now, the practice of the Department is this: Year after year, they consult the Local Government as to what lands they think ought to be put into the market, and what ought to be the minimum price. They desire, and have always desired, to take that Government's best opinion, but they have kept these lands from being played at pitch and toss, in a small Legislature, representing only a small part of the Province of Manitoba, and more alive to the present interests of the province than the future advantages of their children and their children's children for future generations. I need not say anything about the University grant, although the hon. gentleman said that it should be left altogether to the Provincial Government and the Provincial Legislature both approve of this arrangement; the University authorities approve of it, and are exceedingly anxious that matters should be as they are provided for in this resolution. That University, from my point of view, is happily situated, because, there the question of religious differences does not rise at all; the Catholic and the Anglican bishops are both members of the common governing body of that University, and it is, undoubtedly, a very fair and considerable one, well managed, will, I think, be a profitable endowment for that University. It is being dealt with under these resolutions by an arrangement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the sanction of the Provincial Legislature; and with all these sanctions, what can be said against this arrangement? It is a sensible one, it meets with the approbation of everybody concerned, and the hon. gentleman endeavors to raise an abstract point in connection with this question, I shall not say anything more with reference to the statement about the discontent as to the settlement of land claims. I believe there has been a more speedy settlement of these claims, a more more speedy issue of patents of prompt action than will be found to have been the case in the neighboring Republic, notwithstanding its extensive organisation and its experience of many years; and I believe we have the admission of the American authorities that on the whole, our system is more prompt and equitable than theirs. Whether that be so or not, that has nothing to do with these resolutions. They speak for themselves, and as they have been satisfactory to the Government and Legislature of Manitoba, so I am satisfied they will be readily sanctioned by this Parliament. My hon. friend from Lisgar (Mr. Ross) spoke of the last clause, which relates to this being the final settlement of all the questions between the Dominion and Manitoba. Well this is not so; it does not read in that way. The settlement of last year was so; it was to be the final settlement of all questions. The hon. member for West Durham cannot object to that provision being put in, for I remember aright, at the time of the better terms between the Dominion and Nova Scotia, he objected to the constitutionality of the better terms altogether, and when that view was overruled, fortunately for Nova Scotia, he insisted that a clause should be inserted, and it was inserted, declaring that they should be a final settlement of all matters between Nova Scotia and the Dominion. Well, I do not think, as I told Mr. Norquay that the Province of Nova Scotia suffered much from that condition, and I said, I am quite sure, even with that condition, the Province of Manitoba will not suffer more than its sister Province of Nova Scotia did. But as the question has been raised by a tactful Opposition—and there are such things as Oppositions and factions in Manitoba—we did not provide that this shall be a final questions between Manitoba and the Dominion. But there are certain questions under discussion—these swamp lands, for instance, and the University question—and these resolutions merely affirm that they shall be a final settlement of these questions, they were under discussion, but no other questions which the future of the country could only develop. The several clauses in these resolutions will be discussed fully in committee, and therefore I see no advantage in going in to them ad seriatim now. The resolutions have been drawn with great care, and they are I believe very liberal. The terms in the original Manitoba Act were satisfactory to the then people of Manitoba. The arrangement of 45 Victoria was satisfactory to the Government of that day, but by the Opposition, which I must say was an unreasoning one, one of those conditions was objected to, not on the ground of insufficiency, but on the ground that they should be a final settlement of all matters and that no further relief should be given. Had that clause not been one of the conditions imposed last year, when the settlement was made, the Legislature of Manitoba would have adopted the resolutions of that day. We have removed that bar, and have given, after full consideration of the matter, much more liberal terms than both the Ministerial party and the Opposition in the Manitoba Legislature were quite willing to accept on that day, if it had not been for this unfortunate

clause of a final settlement of all matters which we adopted out of suggestion of hon. gentleman, as in the case of Nova Scotia and the Dominion. When I say unfortunately, I am not sure it was unfortunate, because it has given us an opportunity of going over the matter again. We have given perhaps, much more liberal terms than before, and I do not regret that those terms are more liberal. I think we can afford to be more liberal to that young and growing province. I think this Parliament will adopt the resolutions, and I am satisfied, for our time, at all events, they will form a satisfactory arrangement for very many years between Manitoba and the Dominion. Of course, there will be individual claims, individual grievances, individual charge of mismanagement, and those will have to be dealt with on their own merits, but they have nothing to do with these resolutions. I believe this House will adopt these resolutions, and will leave Manitoba happy and contented.

Mr. Blake. I wish to correct the hon. gentleman who has evidently misunderstood what I said. I did not say that the school lands should be handed over to the Manitoba Legislature to be treated as they please, but I said the administration of the trust should be entrusted to the Legislature of Manitoba. I had not thought of suggesting that any of those lands should be diverted from the trust.

Sir John A. Macdonald. I did not so understand the hon. gentleman, and I do not wish to convey that impression to the committee. Of course I understood he desired the lands to be handed over to the Province to be dealt with as school lands.

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CROP REPORTS.

The average shown elsewhere, in 1884, proves that summer-fallowing is to be made more thoroughly, from year to year, the importance of having as large an amount of ground as possible prepared for early sowing in the spring. The late harvest season of the last year has been a serious drawback to fall plowing. A lot of time is found necessary to destroy the weeds and grass that are found so widely scattered in the province, as the majority of farmers contend that weeds can be destroyed in summer-fallowing. There is no doubt that a very much larger amount of time followed this season, as the reports show a lessened acreage of summer-fallowing compared with 1883, and it is to be hoped that the purpose of leaving the land fallow for the purpose of leaving the weeds to rot will be more generally followed. This mode of plowing was very strongly recommended in the reports of last year, and the suggestion has been very widely acted on. In the western counties a great number of farmers have been summer-fallowing, to destroy the weeds, the noxious weeds, and to take the place of fall plowing, which is generally so largely followed with by the other and thrasher-farmers.

The fallow, however, cannot be too strongly recommended to the attention of farmers. It is a very valuable mode of improving the land, and will permit of improved crops being raised in the country. A great deal of attention of several of the counties of the province has been directed to that purpose. The majority of correspondents regarding the necessity of mixed farming and the fruits of it are being seen in many places. In localities distant from grain markets, the necessity for stock raising is greatly increased. One correspondent in the north-west, strongly in favor of mixed farming, writes: "The fine herds of stock raising over the prairie here are a credit to the community. In a few years it is to be hoped the same may be said of the herds of the townships in the prairie."

As to sheep points in the western part of the province, correspondents reported a decided improvement in the class of buildings and pens. The improvements applied to sheep pens as well as to dwelling houses. The proper care of stock during the winter and well cared for in every respect. The great secret of success with stock is to have a good, certain, requires the farmer which properly constructed and well cared for, instead of being compelled to keep them in stacks, before being moved in order to feed and prepare it for market, which is a very important item in the consideration. The necessity for keeping stock under cover is also very great, but it is properly stacked it will take but little time. The proper care of implements, which cost so much money and are so readily destroyed by exposure to the weather, is an important thing which should not be forgotten.

The great want of railway facilities is very much felt in the counties of Turtle Mountain, Souris River, Shoal Lake, Russell, Rock Lake and the northern portions of Norfolk and Brandon. Farmers in these places are so far from the nearest markets that, they say, they have not been able to make farming pay. Great disappointment has prevailed in these places on account of the continued delay in extending long looked for roads to their midst. As a result some homesteads have been given up, lands prepared for seed left unused, and in some cases only enough sown for home use. But the positive assurance which has been given by the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Colonization Railway will be extended this season to Whiteside Lake, in Turtle Mountain County, will be received with unbounded gratification. Had it been possible for the certainty of this extension to have been impressed on the farmers of Southwestern Manitoba last winter there would have been a much larger increase in acreage than has yet occurred. In regard to the northwestern portion of the Province, where the want of railway facilities was badly felt last year, especially in the counties of Shoal Lake, Turtle and Russell, full confidence has been restored by a knowledge of the fact, work has already been commenced on the extension of the Manitoba & Northwestern line, northwesterly from Minnedosa, and that its management has positively stated that it will be in operation at least to within a few miles of Bird Tail Creek during the current season. As with Southwestern Manitoba, could this announcement have been made earlier in the season, there would have been a larger increase in the acreage under crop in the district to be traversed by the extension.

Correspondents have invariably spoken in the most glowing terms of the prospects of the crops. In the eastern group they were quite so far advanced as in the central and western, but on every hand there were very favorably spoken of. The favorable weather enabled the farmer to get the seed in in good time and in good condition. The copious showers which have fallen regularly throughout seeding time and since, brought the crops forward rapidly and magnificent prospects are the result. Throughout the Province, it is safe to say, the prospects for a large crop of grain and hay are brighter than they have been for some years past. The season throughout has been of the most favorable kind and on June 1, vegetation was much further advanced than on the same date in 1883.

United States.—The United States Commissioner of Agriculture has courteously furnished this Department with advance information stating that the June report of his Department will show the condition of winter wheat reported lower than ever before in June. The general percentage has declined from 79 in May to 75. The averages of the principal States are: New York, 91; Pennsylvania, 87; Ohio, 86; Michigan, 84; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 82; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 80; California, 58. In some States there has been a greater loss of crops than was anticipated in previous reports. The average yield will evidently be less than bushels per acre. The probable product of winter wheat States, according to these returns, is reduced to

about 207,000,000 bushels. But none of the Territories are included in the winter wheat area. The report of spring wheat is more favorable. The disposition last autumn to reduce its breadth, on account of the low price, was checked by the loss of winter wheat area and later, by the British-Russian war rumors. Substantially the same area has been seeded as last year; about eleven million acres in Northern New England, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and all the Territories. The percentage of last year's area is 95 in Wisconsin, 96 in Minnesota, 102 in Iowa, 98 in Nebraska and 103 in Dakota. The condition of spring wheat is 97, and indicates a crop of about one hundred and fifty-three million bushels. The average for Wisconsin is 88; Minnesota, 94; Iowa, 100; Nebraska, 102; Dakota, 101. The present report therefore indicates a wheat crop of 360,000,000 bushels, 23,000,000 bushels smaller than that of 1884. The general condition

of rye is 83. The area of barley is nearly the same as in 1884, and the average of condition is 89. The acreage of oats has increased one per cent, and the average of condition is 94. Corn will be reported in July, but voluntary returns indicate an increase of area.

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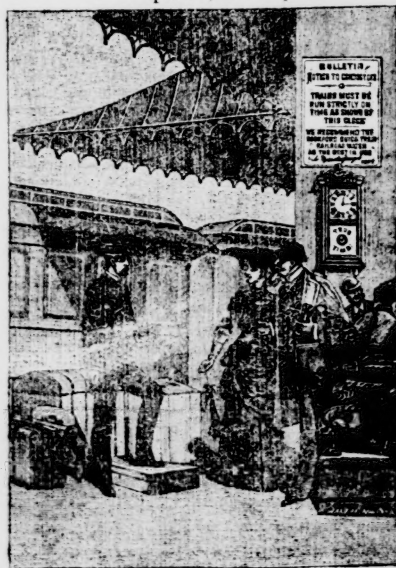
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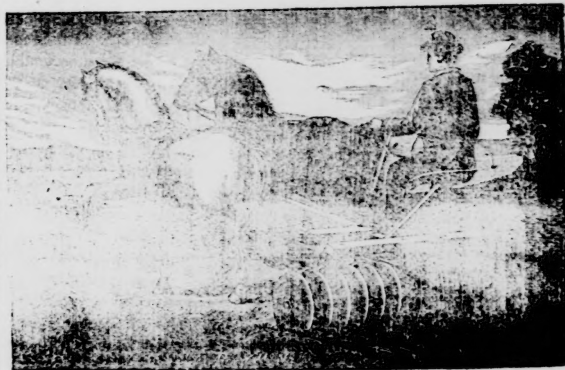
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THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now completed such arrangements with the publishers of *Health and Home*, a first-class family paper, as will enable us to give it free next year, to those subscribers of the *Mail* who pay up all arrears and remit \$2.00 for the year just entered upon. With this issue we send out statements to all in arrears to any extent, and shall look for a prompt response. Those who prefer the *Toronto Mail* or the *Toronto News* to *Health and Home*, can have either clubbed with our paper at \$2.50; in short we will give any other publication desired with the *Mail*, at a considerable reduction off the face value of both. We are fully aware that Times are hard and money difficult to be got, and this is our chief reason for making a reduction in the regular price of our paper. It should also remind our readers that a newspaper cannot be run on the wind. We have a weekly outlay of very nearly \$100 in wages, rent, fuel and printing materials that must be met by prompt payments, which prevent us giving the credit for subscriptions many seem inclined to take. We must insist on a prompt settlement of all arrears, and we make this offer as an extra incentive.

C. CLIFFE,
Ed. & Prop.

BRANDON'S POSITION.

We are told by parties interested in Rapid City, that Brandon, in desiring the terminus of the Northwest Central Railway, is endeavoring to injure Rapid City and its surroundings, but nothing can be further from the truth. It is not the wish of Brandon that Rapid City should not have a railway; but it is the desire of Brandon, for the most substantial of all reasons, to secure the terminus of as many lines as possible ramifying the surrounding country, and to prevent the construction of lines that must necessarily operate against its interests; and if it is the misfortune of Rapid City to be depending on any of the latter class, the people of Brandon are in no way responsible for that disadvantage. There is not a man except the town lot speculators or the party who wants a railway at his own door, that will say there is a necessity for a railway east of Rapid City on the proposed line to Sydney, as every settler in that tongue of land can go to either the C.P.R. or the Portage and Northwestern with a load of produce, and return the same day; and no one can have the hardihood to say that in a new country at least, the public have a valid right to ask for more. In fact it would be a gross injustice to the rest of the country for the Government to take any assets belonging to the people, such as the public lands, to assist in the construction of lines in closer proximity to one another. But this is not the only argument in opposition to such roads. The country over, and any country over, for that matter, there are certain places that are natural business centres for the public and it is their bounden duty to facilitate the growth of such instead of hasten their destruction and pervert the ends of legitimate business. Brandon for many reasons is the most important one of these in the Canadian Northwest, not excepting Winnipeg. It is already a large place, the second in population in the country, and consequently a local market, that the farmers for a long distance around desire to reach in the most convenient way possible. It has schools and other literary institutions of whose advantages the pupils of a large circle of country want to avail themselves in the most accessible manner possible. It is the judicial centre for the largest tract of country in the Northwest and therefore must be accessible in the most convenient way possible, to the whole public of Western Manitoba. It is also a business centre for implement dealers and small merchants of the whole surrounding

country.

The sale of implements and machinery, by retail, at this point this year will not be less than three quarters of a million dollars, which we fancy will be quite up to the retail trade of Winnipeg, and in the jobbing of general merchandise there is a trade commenced that would for natural reasons spread to very large proportions, if roads were constructed to permit its development. Everybody knows that if the Northwest Central went ahead a party getting on the road at a point twenty miles distant from Brandon, would be forced to go to Winnipeg, at a heavy loss of time and money, for messages he could have as cheaply met in Brandon, and this explains the reason the Winnipeg papers are clamoring for its construction. It is not that they care a cent more for Rapid City than Brandon does, but they are anxious for their own personal benefit to the detriment of Brandon and all other competitors. The Government is by this time fully posted on all these circumstances, and will, doubtless, see that justice is done in the land grant, notwithstanding the interested motives of interested men, to pervert it.

Mr. Norquay's new organ at Winnipeg, except the revamped Sun, questions the genuineness of the politics of Mr. J. A. Wright who moved the resolutions at the Conservative meeting condemnatory of the Local Government's treachery to the Winnipeg Times, because he signed Mr. Luxton's nomination paper in that gentleman's contest with Mr. Hamilton. This is easily explained. Mr. Hamilton has been a Grit much longer than Mr. Luxton. Mr. Wright chose the lesser of two evils. As between two Grits, Mr. Wright was certainly entitled to a choice between two men of the opposite faith. Will the Manitoba, however have the kindness to explain why it was a sin for Mr. Wright to support Mr. Luxton, when Mr. Norquay, in whose interest the Manitoba is conducted, supported Mr. Luxton also in 1878 against Mr. Ryan, the candidate of the Conservative party in Marquette? Norquay and his organs ought to be the last parties to question the political proprieties of any one in the country.

And now we are to have a Grit picnic at Portage la Prairie, to congratulate "Bob" Watson on the manner in which he made the Government tremble with fear through the eloquence of his speeches in the House. Yes, Bob will tell the people all about the advantages of the second homestead law, the measure he was in a fever of excitement to get the Government to adopt. Greenway will be there too, to tell the Portagers how he sold himself to the Grits in South Huron, for a seat in the Commons. He will also fore-shadow a system of economy for this country by telling his hearers he took his \$400 for one session of the Legislature without ever setting his feet inside of the Parliament buildings. Brother Luxton is to be there also to explain how he draws on the treasury of the Local Government every year for large printing bills, though he was so horrified at its iniquities three years since that he cancelled a contract for years to come. It is a vice to take a pay from a Government under a contract you are not in accord with, except for the sake of plunder; but it is always a virtue to leech all you can from such institutions when you cancel a contract. It will also be in order for him to illustrate his hatred for Norquayism, by telling his hearers how it came he endorsed notes to purchase an opposition paper and to establish one in the interest of the same gentleman. Mr. Atkinson will be there too to explain how three or four hundred subscribers for a Grit paper changes the political proclivities of a country publisher. If the party only had the addition of Laflamme to explain ballot-box stuffing and the like, the company would

be complete. Oh, the 22nd, is to be a glorious day for "Reform" at the Portage.

The following is from the London Times: The credit which is due to the militia service is due to the Department. Had not the men been promptly furnished and adequately equipped, what has been done could not have been done. We are all agreed that a similar undertaking has never been more successfully carried out than the suppression of the late half-breed and Indian uprising. That the militia service organized by the Department must have been efficient is, therefore, beyond dispute. What more could we ask of the Department?

And yet we had the Grit prints of this country and the eastern provinces piping in harmony their diatribes against the inefficiency of the Department. The Grit print in Winnipeg never tired censuring the Government for delays in forwarding the forces, and more recently for allowing the Hudson Bay Co. to rob right and left in charges for transport &c., &c., but the above is as great a tribute as the Government could look for, and what is better, it is from a disinterested source. The ravings of the Grit prints of this country may have a little influence with weak-minded readers at home, but they have no weight with authorities competent to take them at their merit.

At a meeting of the citizens on Thursday evening last, the city council were instructed to memorialize the Government in Brandon's interest in the railway question. A letter was read from Mr. VanHorne showing the C.P.R. would favor this place as a junction for the Northwest Central, it was also shown that Mr. Hamilton, late solicitor for the Portage and Northwestern, would take the same view of the matter, and several letters from M. P. P's. and parties connected with companies holding interests here (of whom there are many) to the same purpose were laid on the table. The upshot was the appointment of a committee that will consult the interested municipalities to the northwest as to the encouragement they will give the Northwest Central, if started from Brandon. From what we know of their feelings, we are confident they will one and all bonus it very liberally, and as the land grant for the Sydney projection is now knocked on the head, we feel confident Mr. Beatty and the company will turn their attention to Brandon, if they desire to succeed with their project. In other columns we have given substantial reasons why the road should be built from this place, and as the Government is also in possession of the facts we feel confident Brandon's chances are excellent, if the residents now but do their duty.

DISINGENUOUS.

Mr. Norquay's new organ at Winnipeg, a sort of caterpillar dressed, is busily quoting extracts from former issues of the Times, to prove that that print has not been a faithful exponent of Conservative principles. It gives one article showing the tariff, especially on agricultural implements and lumber, bore heavily on the people of the Northwest, but that was a Norquayism pure and simple, when he was coquetting with the Farmers Union, and professed to be their champion against the Federal Government.

It produced another claiming that per capita Manitoba was paying the Dominion Government more money than any other province, and receiving less, but this was also very nearly the contention verbatim of Mr. Norquay, when he appeared before the Federal Government 18 months ago.

It has several other extracts in the same strain, but we are prepared to prove them sentiments of the honorable Premier at different periods in his meandering public voyage. It is now a fact, that Mr. Norquay has come to the conclusion it is the Dominion Government and not him-

self that must govern this country, and he has decided to move his flabby sides accordingly, so we tail to see why the Times should be censured for this. No, the fact of the matter is the Times in the past undertook a Herculean task, the work of defending Norquay as a Conservative, and supporting him as an exponent of public sentiment; and the only reward it is now to receive is a kick for its trouble. Norquay has always been a traitor to all interests but his own, and we are heartily glad the Times has had its eyes sufficiently opened to arrive at the same conclusion. In 1876 he kicked over the French element with whom he had been operating up to that time, because he saw his star was on the wane. In 1878 he kicked against the Grits, though co-operating with them up to that time, because he saw the Conservatives in power, and now he kicks over the Times because it can support him no longer in his uniformly crooked record. It is now the duty of the Conservative party to cast aside the incubus that has so long been a millstone about its neck in this province.

Our intelligent neighbor says some comical things in the course of a year, but its last issue has one of the most comical of all. It said, in brief, that the Franchise Bill, of the Dominion Parliament, was unconstitutional because a Parliament could not constitutionally pass any legislation during its life except what it would outline in an appeal to the people. Now, let us see where this, if true, would land us. It is a notorious fact that when Mr. Norquay appealed to the country last, a promise to redistribute the seats was not in his programme, and yet our neighbor and its party are clamoring for a redistribution to-day with the hope, it would give Manitoba to the Grits. If the Franchise Bill is unconstitutional, a redistribution Bill would also be unconstitutional, and our intelligent neighbor would like its party to ride into office on an unconstitutional measure. We suppose, however, that could be explained on the ground the whole Grit party is made up of an unconstitutional combination composed of false issues from beginning to end. The legal editor of the 12th street print is a prodigy in his way.

A WANT OF ACTIVITY.

Much of the ill condition of chronic invalids is due to want of activity in a sluggish liver. Burdock Blood Bitters arouses a healthy action of the liver to secure pure bile, and thus make pure blood which gives perfect health.

THE BRIDGE.

For some time past the city council had hoped they would get some assistance from the surrounding municipalities towards the purchase of 1st street bridge or the erection of a new one, to give the public a free crossing of the Assiniboine, and to settle that end, a meeting of the council of Daly was held in the city hall last Friday, and the annexed resolution, which speaks for itself was adopted.

Moved by W. J. Sargent, seconded by Z. Bailey, that the council of the municipality of Daly do not feel disposed to assist the city of Brandon in any amount, towards the construction of a bridge across the Assiniboine, in the city of Brandon, and would not advise them to place any confidence in obtaining any aid, should they appeal to the ratepayers.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

The VOLTAGE BELL CO. of Marshall, Minn., offer to sell their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BATH and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes hair from the face, neck, and arms; one dollar per bottle, sent by post, secretly packed, for 1 dollar. Hair-dye for light or dark colors. Oil of Castor, for growth of hair. Carline's Ointment: for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks. The Skin Tightener, for furrows, wrinkles, black spots; each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Splint for crooked limbs. Dr. Medicine for rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. See Medicine for sharpening the nose. 2 dollars. Jar, soap, the remedy for the skin, 1 lb. Ross's Toilet Magazine, 1 lb. All secretly packed for stamps. 25, Leam, Cordell Street, High Wycombe, London, England, and had through all chemists.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to urinate, and all the diseases or ailments peculiar to Women?" "What is the most reliable and sure cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you: "Burdock or Bile-Bitters!"

Notice, when these remedies are combined with other compounds such as Hop Bitters, such a compound and any excessive curative power is destroyed, which is varied in its operations that no person or ill health can possibly, cause or resist its power, and yet it is: "Burdock or Bile-Bitters!"

CHAPTER II.

"Ain't dead or nearly dying?" For years, and given up by physicians of heart, and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, calicel consumption have been cured. "When gone nearly crazy?"

Effectual agency of medicine, rheumatism, sciatica, and other diseases peculiar to women. People drawn out of shape by excessive use of stimulants, inflammatory and chronic, or arising from scrofula. "Tryspsia?"

Salt rheumatism, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact, almost all diseases from Nature is heir to. Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the human world.

NOTICE
CLAIMS OF
HALF-BREDS

Original White Settlers

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

WHEREAS, since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of land set apart under the Manitoba Act to extend the Indian title of the children of the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1885, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-Breed heads of families and were residents in the Province of Manitoba at the date mentioned;

And Whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act as aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Order in Council, dated the 20th April, 1885, it has been decided to extend such additional claims, known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of 250,000 acres in scrip to such Half-Breed children entitled;

And Whereas, by the Act 27 Vic, Chap. 20, the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in the said Act, are each entitled to receive a scrip of the extent of 250,000 acres;

And Whereas His Excellency the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature above specified may be presented; therefore,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council aforesaid, bearing date 20th April, 1885, all claims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Act, in Council, and the Act 27 Vic, Chap. 20, to "Half-Breeds" and "Original White Settlers" scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st day of May, 1885, with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and determine.

By Order,
A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 22, 1885. 15-4741-2

Public Notice!

All persons, including Lessees of grazing lands, are hereby required to take notice that the cutting of timber on the public lands without authority from the Minister of the Interior, or the Local Agent of the Dominion Lands for the Province, is forbidden by law, and all timber so cut without authority is liable to be seized and to be dealt with under the provisions of the Dominion Land Act.

Each settler on a homestead quarter section not having timber on it, may on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, purchase a wood lot not exceeding twenty acres in extent, at five dollars per acre.

Any person other than a homestead settler desiring permission to cut timber, must make application to the Minister of the Interior, who will deal with such application according to law.

Persons who have already cut timber without authority, must pay the same license tax as Crown timber Agent at his office, on or before the 1st day of May 1885, otherwise the said timber will be confiscated under the provisions of the Dominion Land Act.

(Signed)
A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

ON

Wednesday, the 15th July.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,

Poultry, Rolling Stock and

Implements of every

description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

CHAS. FILLING, Auctioneer.

Special Drives

— A T —

ATKINSON & NATION'S

In the following seasonable goods to clear :

SUMMER DRESS COODS of all kinds, DRESS MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SATIN'S and PRINTS, PARASOLS, SUN HATS, &c., &c.

In the Gents' Furnishing Department

We offer SPICAL BARGAINS on Straw Hats, Summer Underwear, Light Summer Suits, Halifax Tweed Suits and Childrens Suits for the present season.

REMNANTS. REMNANTS.

At this season of the year there are a great many ends of all kinds of goods in stock. In order to clear them out we have marked them all at prices that must sell them on sight.

Our stock in all departments is, as usual, very complete ; as we are constantly receiving New Goods. To ARRIVE THIS MONTH 25 CASES new

BOOTS & SHOES

direct from the Manufacturers, when we will be able to give you better value than ever.

GROCERY STOCK LARGE, FRESH AND AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Atkinson & Nation,

Corner Rosser Av. and 6th Street, Brandon.

HEREFORD AND WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE IN MANITOBA.

In October last the Hon Donald A. Smith imported from Britain two heifers and a bull of the first breed mentioned in the heading and a bull and six heifers of the last, which are all now on his place at the Silver Heights, near Winnipeg. The Herefords are in calf to the bull, and attract immediate attention, being so compact and even, deep hammed, broad, straight backed deep shouldered and thick bodied, short legs and necks, showing little waste, and being so quiet. They have been only getting wild hay and a couple of quarts of dry wheat bran daily, and yet are in fine order, except one of the females which has been suffering from a cold. They have a striking appearance from their white faces, friskets, bellies, backstreak, legs and tail, are easily handled, are said to be good rustlers, and are becoming popular on our West ten ranches.

The Highlanders are not so quiet, and are of different colors. Some being black, some red or dun, and some grayish—and with very long shaggy coats, six inches long in parts, navy or curled fine and thick. Indeed some hope from their hardness and peculiar coat that they may replace the buffalo in supplying robes and coats, &c. But they carry some of the choicest mæs. in the world, and looking again you see they are deep before and behind, have straight broad backs, short legs, and are very thick through the heart. The bull, Allister was 1st prize winner at the Highland Agricultural show, (Scotland) in 1884, and cost \$500 there. The females are all in calf to him except one served by another bull before shipment. It is to be hoped the farmers of that section will avail themselves of the chance of using Allister if Mr Smith does not decide to withhold the services.

AN OLD FAVORITE.

An old favorite, that has been popular with the people for nearly 30 years, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of Summer Complaints of children and adults. It seldom or ever fails to cure Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea and Dysentery.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

This plant likes plenty of heat, and a little frost spoils it, but it can be raised successfully all over Manitoba and the Ter-

ritories by sowing about the end of May or first week in June. It wants a rich soil, yields heavy crops, and can be cut for hay in from six to eight weeks after sowing. From three pecks to one bushel of seed should be sown to the acre after frost danger is over. Broadcast and harrowed in lightly. Cut as soon as the head is well formed, before the seeds are ripe unless of course, you want the latter for re-planting. Cut and cure as for other hay. The great value of this crop is as a helping crop to short pasture or dry seasons. Cut green and fed to the stock which all relish, even down to the poultry, and keep in good condition on it, except the hard worked horses.

SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO.

Much suffering is the result of neglected constipation. There is no better regulator of the bowels than Barcock's Bile Beans by its prompt action on the liver all tendency to irregularity is removed, and one chief source of ill-health prevented.

Herman R. Falk, who has been on the north half of section 22, township 17, range 22 west of 1st meridian, for three years, had about decided to sell out, and on the approach of spring to seek more profitable employment, on account of what he considered poor crops and still poorer markets. Last season his roots and grain turned out well, and with proper care would have yielded satisfactory returns. Seven acres of oats, which he thought not worth thrashing, though harvested in good condition, he placed in two stacks, one of which, containing the grain of three acres, he fed to his cattle in the shed. For the stacks of four acres he was offered \$15. After refusing this he was making preparations for leaving, when a friend proposed to thresh them for one third. They went to work with a flail, and within four days, including lost time, ran through the fanter 220 bushels of oats weighing 34 pounds to the bushel. 45 bushels to the acre. The oats are now all sold, for seed at 45 to 50 cents per bushel.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS, STYLISH HORSES. Livery Sale and Feed STABLES.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and efficient destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

NOTICE !

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I am in no wise liable for any debts contracted by John Bradley, either in his own name or as purporting to be associated in business with me.

Dated 1st May, 1885. RICHARD HARRISON. Witness, M. A. Macdonald.

FRASER BROS., Masonic Block.

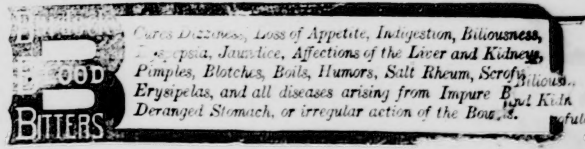
SPECIAL CHEAP SALE !

Prints, Dress Goods, Laces Ribbons, Straw & Felt Hats. Summer Goods at COST PRICE to Clear.



N. B.—Our Slaughtered SOLE is now being sold at far less than Wholesale Prices. Come and See.

FRASER BROS.



THE TIMES UPHELD.

The Liberal Conservative Condemn a Villainous Attempt to Destroy the Times.

Vote of Censure Passed on Acton Burrows and Others for Their Part in the Plot.

A special meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of Winnipeg was held at the Winnipeg hotel on Saturday night. In the absence of the president, who is on a visit to England, Mr. Joseph Mulholland, Vice-president, took the chair. Mr. W. T. Thompson was called upon to act as secretary of the meeting. Mr. Frank L. Clarke, the secretary of the Association being "at the front" with the 52nd bat. There were nearly one hundred members of the Association present, the room being crowded to the doors. In calling the association to order, Mr. Mulholland explained that the meeting had been called at the request of a number of members to consider a question which deeply concerned the Conservatives of Winnipeg. It had reference to the Times newspaper, the organ of the Conservatives in this city for the last seven years and whose existence had been seriously threatened by circumstances which had occurred during the last few days. He called upon Mr. Amos Rowe and Mr. Weldon Champness to give their statement of the position of affairs.

Mr. Rowe said that in beginning he would state that the times passed out of his control early in the year, he retiring for personal reasons; the paper then passed under the control of Messrs. Champness & Cullin, with the approval of Mr. Norquay and the Local Government and the creditors. A course it was generally known that the Times enjoyed the confidence of the Local Government to such an extent that it performed their printing. This arrangement went on until near the close of the session of the Legislature when Mr. Norquay for some reason became dissatisfied and notified Mr. Champness that the Government patronage would be withdrawn. At this time a gentleman came forward desirous of purchasing the paper, and Mr. Champness decided to sell. He asked this gentleman for whom he was acting in the negotiations and he replied that it was Mr. Acton Burrows who desired to buy. Mr. Champness then asked that Mr. Burrows deal directly with him. It was considered that the Dominion Government should be consulted, and consequently Mr. W. B. South, President of the Association, was asked his views on the subject. After discussion it was decided to be best to sell, if satisfactory to the Dominion Government, and the price was fixed at \$25,000. He (Mr. Rowe) was called by private business to Ottawa and Mr. Burrows also went to the capital and met him there. The sale was finally settled and the following agreement was signed:—

MEMO.

Ottawa, May 30th 1885.

1. The Winnipeg Times to be transferred to Acton Burrows on the assumption by him of the present liabilities of the paper, and the payment in cash, or as provided in clause 4 of this memo, of any difference between the said liabilities and the sum of \$25,000, which last mentioned amount is agreed upon as the value of the paper, plant, etc.

2. The chattel mortgage against the paper amounting to \$12,250 to be repaid by installments of \$3,000 per annum, the interest to be paid weekly as it is at the present.

3. The Times under the proposed new arrangement to be conducted by a Board of five directors, one of whom shall be W. B. South, and another shall be named by the Dominion Government.

4. In the event of the difference between the liabilities and the sum of \$25,000 exceeding \$2,500, the excess to be paid within six months of the transfer of the paper.

We agree to the above conditions subject to the ratification by interested parties in Winnipeg, viz., Mr. Rowe, W. Champness and W. H. Cullin.

(Signed) AMOS ROWE,
(Signed) ACTON BURROWS.

Witness—

(Signed) FRED WHITE.

Mr. Burrows stated for home on the Saturday night after this agreement was signed but Mr. Rowe was prevented from leaving Ottawa for some time after. When he finally returned he found matters in a tangle. Mr. Burrows was then declaring he could not carry out the arrangement as the liabilities including the mortgage exceeded \$25,000. Mr. Mulholland was then called in to adjust the accounts and after all were allowed it was found that they exceeded \$25,000 by \$218. Measures were accordingly taken to reduce them below the figure named and the chattel mortgage was reduced to \$11,000 in order to accomplish that. But Mr. Burrows was still dissatisfied, being anxious to get out of fulfilling the agreement, and the second day after this notified Mr. Rowe by letter that the affair was off and declined to have anything further to do with the matter. The letter read as follows:—

Winnipeg, June 29, 1885.

DEAR SIR:—I regret to say that I find I have been considerably misled both as to total amount of the liabilities of the Winnipeg Times Printing and Publishing Co., also as to the manner in which they are handled and as you have failed to ratify the agreement I entered into with you at Ottawa, though you have had ample time to do so, I have now to notify you that the proposed arrangement is at an end and that you must govern yourself accordingly.

Yours Truly,
Acton Burrows.

Amos Rowe, Esq., Winnipeg.
Continuing, Mr. Rowe stated that already the stock had been transferred to Mr. Burrows, and he had entered into possession. In view, however, of the strange turn affairs had taken, those persons having claims against the paper naturally became alarmed and, as Mr. Burrows—although then elected president and manager of the company—declined to arrange with them, they started in to have writs issued. The sheriff is now in charge, and the paper has been issued

with difficulty during several days past. Now Mr. Burrows has purchased the Sun, and his intention was to run it as the Local Government organ, while the Times which had represented the Conservatives for seven years, would be wiped out of existence. The vice-president of the Association, Mr. Mulholland, had deemed it a matter of grave importance that the Conservatives were liable to be left without a journal to represent their views and he called this meeting to obtain an expression of opinion on the subject.

Mr. J. H. Munson here interrupted, questioning the propriety of such matters being dealt with by the Association.

Mr. Rowe said it would indeed be presumptuous on the part of the solicitor and paid agent of Mr. Burrows to come here and dictate to the Conservatives (Cheers). A more unfair, unjust and dishonourable course than that adopted by Mr. Burrows had never been pursued, and at a meeting of the creditors held on Saturday afternoon it was pronounced the most disreputable game ever played in the city of Winnipeg. (Cheers.)

Mr. Munson was then heard on behalf of Mr. Burrows and endeavored to show the agreement was not carried out because Mr. Rowe failed to fulfil his part of it. He denied that he was the paid agent of Mr. Burrows, but subsequently said he was representing him, and finally denied he said that, and stated that he spoke in the interest of Mr. Burrows and his information was hearsay. His speech was a mass of contradictions.

T. S. Kennedy Esq., moved, seconded by S. O. Shorey, that the meeting do now adjourn—Lost.

Mr. Mulholland then explained in regard to a personal reference made by Mr. Munson. He admitted that he advised Mr. Burrows to purchase the Sun and amalgamate the two papers, but when he did so he never dreamt that the Times was to be tricked and thrown into the ditch. The liabilities of the Times were not more than \$25,000, after the arrangement for the reduction of the mortgage was made, but Mr. Burrows showed his bad faith by then refusing to carry out the agreement. He thought the time had arrived for the Association to show that it was the head of the Party and that the Government was secondary to it. "The Association," said Mr. Mulholland, "is ahead of both Governments and this night, I believe, we strike out on that line." (Cheers.) He called on Mr. Champness.

Mr. Champness said he had little to state except in corroboration of what Mr. Rowe had said. When negotiations were begun with Acton Burrows for the purchase of the Times he asked who he was representing, whether he was acting for himself or the Local Government, and Mr. Burrows replied that he was negotiating on behalf of the Government as individual members. Mr. Champness then entered into a detailed statement of the affair, showing that Mr. Norquay became dissatisfied with the support he was receiving from the Times, and cancelled the printing contract, by this means hoping to cripple the paper financially, and then sending Mr. Burrows to negotiate the purchase; that Mr. Burrows entered into an agreement and subsequently refused to carry it out, evidently intending at first to destroy the value of the creditors' claim, but failing to accomplish that; and that Burrows finally agreed to transfer his stock back to Mr. Champness, but the latter refused to accept, as he found that Burrows, under his authority as manager, had transferred to third parties most of the best outstanding accounts due the Times, and would thus have left the paper without resources to proceed.

Mr. J. A. Wright then moved the following resolution:—

That having heard the statements of Messrs. Rowe and Champness regarding the action of one Acton Burrows, an employee and servant of the Local Government, in respect to the purchase of the Times newspaper and the bad faith which was shown to the former proprietors and creditors of that journal, and the evident intent on the part of Burrows and others to destroy the financial standing of the organ of the Conservative Party in this Province.

Therefore be it resolved, That this Association take this means of denouncing the action of said Burrows and others who have been a party to this nefarious transaction, and that we hereby instruct the secretary of this Association to notify the said Burrows that this Association is of opinion that his conduct is deserving of the severest censure.

And further resolved, that, having the utmost confidence in Mr. Rowe and Champness, we do request them to regain possession of the Times, if possible, and given with the publication of the same in the interests of the Conservatives of this city and province, whose organ it is declared to be, and that we hereby bind our selves and this Association to give the said journal all the moral and financial support which lies within our power.

And further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative Party in Canada, and also that copies be forwarded to the different Conservative Associations throughout the province, and for publication in Emerson's International and the Brandon Mail, and that the resolution be published in the Daily and Weekly Times of this city.

Mr. Wright denounced the action of Mr. Burrows and the Local Government, and contended that the new paper it was proposed to start could not be a Conservative paper, as it was virtually under the control of one of the most rabid Grits in town, Mr. Luxton, who had endorsed Burrows' notes for the Sun plant. The Local Government were consequently indebted to a prominent Grit for their organ. A beautiful exponent of Liberal Conservatism that! (Cheers.) Donald Sutherland moved, seconded by T. S. Kennedy, in further amendment, that no further action be taken at present, but that the matter be referred to the executive committee of the association to consider and report at a meeting of the association to be called at a future date.

Both amendments were put and lost only nine persons voting for them, and the original motion, censuring Mr. Burrows and supporting the Times, was then put and carried by a large majority. On motion of Mr. J. A. Wright the meeting then adjourned.



A NEW BOOKSTORE.

I take pleasure in informing the Citizens of Brandon and residents of the vicinity, that I have opened a new Book and Stationery store in the

Post Office Building

Masonic Block, where I should be pleased to meet all in need of any goods in my line.

I will always keep on hand a full line of plain and fancy Stationery, miscellaneous and Church books, and light reading.

ALL SCHOOL REQUISITES,
LEGAL BLANKS AND
LEGAL STATIONERY,

Of every description; fancy goods in variety;

TOYS

for the children, etc., etc.; in fact everything kept in a well appointed business.

I have formed such business connections as will enable me to get anything in any lines not in stock on the shortest notice. Special rates will be given to School Trustees and Teachers, Municipalities and other corporations that require large quantities of anything in my line. Any paper, book, or magazine published, will be secured and sent to any address on the shortest possible notice.

C. CLIFFE.



Scientific American.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

The most popular WEEKLY newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the Scientific American is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price \$3.00 a year. Discount to clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 351 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES
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"The American Agriculturist is a paper of world-wide reputation, because of the remarkable success that has attended the enterprise, and the efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are of interest and value to every farmer, and it is a most valuable medium for a farmer's education."

This Tribute is a pleasing incident in the history of the paper.

HALF A CENTURY
Career of this recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world.

What it is To-Day.

Six months ago the day was proclaimed upon a new career of prosperity, and today it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. It is a richly illustrated paper, printed on finer paper, and presenting in every issue fullness of original reading matter from the best writers, and nearly 200 illustrations. Dr. George Thurber, for nearly a quarter of a century the editor-in-chief of the American Agriculturist, Joseph Harris, Lyman D. Baker, C. M. C. Wells, and Andrew S. Fuller, the editor-in-chief, together with the other writers who have made the American Agriculturist what it is to-day, are still at their posts.

WHAT, FREE???

Every subscriber, whose subscription is terminated, is forwarded a copy of the paper, and a year, and presents extra for postage on Cyclopaedia, making \$1.00 in all—will receive the American Agriculturist for Dec., 1884, and will receive the American Agriculturist Family Cyclopaedia, (just out, 600 pages and over 1,000 engravings, bound in cloth, black and gold).

This entirely new volume is a remarkable reference and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including an Agricultural Supplement by Dr. Thurber.

Send three-cent stamps for mailing you specimen copy American Agriculturist, an elegant Cyclopaedia, and a year, and presents extra, and specimens of our Family Cyclopaedia. Canvassers wanted everywhere.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, DAVID W. J. DDD, Pres. S. BURNHAM, Sec. 751 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE

To Millers and others within the North-West Territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by one half dried pound samples, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the Indian Commissioner's Office in the North-West Territories, Regina, and to tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents or of the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenders. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the territory, or by the receipt of the agent thereof, which will be forfeited if the tender declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to fulfill his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tender prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent a lien of an accepted cheque, the terms of any of these tenders in Canada is a sealed amount. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt for the cash accompanying tenders not accepted, will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tender is required to show in his tender the full value of the flour he is prepared to deliver under contract, or his contract will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at each point.

Tenders residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further details, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be returned by him as a delivery, or as a sample of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be required by rail, contract tenders must make arrangements for their flour to be forwarded to some point from which it can be transported to the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The latest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
By Supt. General
Depy. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

POSTPONEMENT.

The time for receiving the tenders invited by the above advertisement is hereby extended to the 15th May, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Depy. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

HOGS.

Good and Bad Breeding.

A correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette in speaking of the management of hogs says there are two kinds of breeding—one makes a mass of fat in the shortest space of time and is called 'early maturity' by its advocates, and the other is a system of breeding and management which makes a feeding first and then adds to it sufficient fat to make this body profitable to put into the market and suitable to go into people's mouths. This is true and the latter method is the only one which makes meat that is grown in a healthy normal condition, and as the correspondent says, suitable to go into people's mouths.

PEAS AND OATS FOR HOGS.

The Canada Field Pea has given good satisfaction and may be sown very early. The ground should be plowed deep and the peas sown in till covered two or three inches deep.

The quantity depends upon whether sown alone or with some oats. If sown alone, two and a half bushels per acre will be too much. If sown with oats, we might say about one and a half bushels of peas and about the same quantity of oats per acre.

We have sown both ways and are unable to say which we prefer. The principle object in sowing oats is to form support for the peas, therefore some very short, strong straw variety is the most desirable.

Whether the mixed crop will be better than the peas alone depends somewhat upon the weather. If it should be wet, so that the oat blades will be thick and the straw weak, we think the peas would do better alone.

There are two ways of feeding: first, by turning the hogs in and letting them do their own harvesting; or secondly, cut and throw over the fence. The latter method we think is the most economical. Sow in a long strip near a fence so you can mow and throw over without the labor of loading. Cut when the peas are about right for table use and the hogs will eat peas, pods and vines and will thrive and be happy. We consider peas an economical and wholesome food and by making two or three sowings will furnish abundance of food from the last of June till new corn is ready to cut.—Cor. in the Western Farm Journal.

THE CHOLERA.

Probably the Cholera may not reach our locality this season. Nevertheless, we should take every precaution against it. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a cure for Cholera, Morbus, Colic, Cramp, Diarrhea and Dysentery.

WILSON & CO.

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Hardware
STOVES
AND
TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and
ROSSER AVENUE.

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Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of
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BRANDON BRANCH.

C. McNEEDITH, Acting Manager.

The Bank transacts a General Banking Business.
Money received on deposit and current rate of interest allowed.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for Banks and private parties.

IMPERIAL BANK
—OF—
CANADA.

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SURPLUS, \$680,000.

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and Brandon.

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ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business.
Bills of exchange purchased.
Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.
Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.
Deposits received at current rates of interest.

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Bank of British North America.
Bank of Toronto.
Dominion Bank.
Bank of Hamilton.
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A. JUKES, Manager.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:
Going West.
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg
8:00 a.m. Portage la Prairie
1:35 p.m. Brandon
9:00 p.m. Broadview
2:25 p.m. Regina
8:00 a.m. Moose Jaw
2:00 p.m. Swift Current
9:15 p.m. Maple Creek
1:50 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat
Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South.
7:55 a.m. Leave Winnipeg
10:35 a.m. Emerson
10:55 a.m. St. Vincent
10:50 a.m. 10:30 p.m.
Arrive

Going North.
18:15 a.m. Leave Winnipeg
1:45 a.m. Regina
1:30 p.m. Greta
4:30 p.m. Arrive Manitoba City
Leave 8:30 a.m.
8:35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg
10:00 a.m. Arrive Stony Mountain
Stonewall Leave 2:30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

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W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARTER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

Burdock
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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,
INDISPESIA, DROPSY,
DIGESTION, FLUTTERING
JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART,
ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF
SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH,
HEADACHE, DRYNESS
OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from
disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS,
STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors,
TORONTO.

WILSON & CARRICK.

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Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street

Between Rosser and Princess

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN
THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES. They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

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SHOAL LAKE.

The undersigned now offers for sale some good lots in the

TOWN OF BURLINGTON!
situated at the
Narrows of Shoal Lake.

The location is one of the finest in the Northwest, and having the prospects of the early construction of the M. & N. W. Railroad through the place.

It is destined to be NOT ONLY a good place of business, but

A PLEASURE RESORT!

being situated at a Beautiful Clear Water Lake, nearly two miles wide by five long; its waters abounding with plenty of fine fish and good shooting. It has nice scenery around the lake, its banks being high & graveley covered with timber. Also a fine view of the Riding Mountains, a distance of 12 miles off. Although being centered in a large extent of agricultural lands which is settled with a good class of farmers, it is bound to become a large town.

For further information or a view of plans may be seen at the office of

MORPHY & STEWART,
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Or at the office of

A. H. SCOUTEN,
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CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

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Agents for BRANDON.



North West Mounted Police.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tenders for Hay and straw" will be received by the officers commanding at the undersigned Post, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 15th day of JULY next, for furnishing Hay and Straw to be delivered at the Mounted Police Barracks at the following places:—

Regina, 400 Tons Hay, 150 Tons Hay
Fort Calgary, 400 do 150 do
Fort Macleod, 400 do 150 do
Moose Creek, 150 do 50 do
Medicine Hat, 100 do 25 do

No tender will be considered unless made on the printed form, which may be had on application to the Department, or at any of the above named Police Posts.
Separate tenders must be made for each post and delivered to the officer commanding the particular post at which the Hay and Straw are to be delivered.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the deposit will be returned.
FRED WHITE,
Comptroller.

Ottawa, 18th June, 1885

FOUND.

ON the 15th of April, a pony mare, branded on the right hip. Owner can recover the same on giving a correct description and paying expenses. Apply by letter in the first instance to

REV. W. A. BURNHAM,
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SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants throughout th Country

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is conceded on all sides to be the BEST OIL for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one-half the price. Give our Traveler an order, or send for sample lot.

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Boots and Shoes, etc.

Cornes Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, MANITOBA

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STILL TO THE FRONT

IN THE

Furniture Business,

with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at the manufacturers, bought at prices that will enable me to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province. Specially low prices on Parlor and Bedroom Suites for the next Thirty Days. A full line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street

Goods Sold on Monthly Payments.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts.

The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes. Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in. A Company of no long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, unfurnished unquestionable warrants.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr C CLIFFE, Brandon.

Or to the

UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO.,

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Burdock

BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

